

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH P. GRISWOLD,
Attorney at Law.
Office Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, Oahu. -26-1f

AGENT FOR LLOYD'S.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-owners, and Shipmasters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these islands for LLOYD'S, LONDON.
ROBERT C. JANION.
Honolulu, March 25th, 1856. 47-1f

AGENT FOR THE
Liverpool Underwriters' Association.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-owners and Shipmasters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these islands for the Liverpool Underwriters' Association.
ROBERT C. JANION.
Honolulu, March 25th 1846. 47-1f

FLORENS STAPENHORST,
Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters, begs to inform the commercial public in general, that all average claims against the said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be verified by him. Masters of Bremen vessels entering this or any other port of the Hawaiian Islands, in distress or average, are requested to apply to the same at their earliest convenience.
FLORENS STAPENHORST.
Honolulu, 1st July, 1854. 42 tf Office Nuuanu-street.

KRULL & MOLL,
Agents of the Hamburg and Lubeck Underwriters,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 18-1f

H. STANGENWALD,
HONOLULU DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
King street, opposite the Globe Hotel.
47 Picture taken in any weather. 1f

CHARLES W. VINCENT,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the well known Carpenter premises of C. H. Lewers, Esq. on Fort street, and would solicit that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.
CHARLES W. VINCENT.
Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1856. -30 tf.

S. JOHNSON,
Carpenter, Merchant Street.
N. B. - Houses to let. 8-1f

C. A. TANER,
Sail Maker, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Has constantly on hand and for sale, hemp and cotton Canvas, Duck, Rigging, Patent Blocks, Needles, Old Sails and everything appertaining to the trade. Orders promptly attended to, and executed with quick despatch.
T. MOSSMAN, T. MOSSMAN JR.
MOSSMAN & SON,
Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods
Nuuanu St. Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-1f.

JAS. A. BURDICK,
COOPER and GAUGER,
Begg to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has recommenced his Coopering Business on his old stand, in rear of Mr. H. Rhodes's Spirit Store, opposite Mr. Monsarrat's Auction Room, on Kaahumanu street, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. All orders promptly attended to.
Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1856. 21-1f

THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED to manufacture all kinds of
MACHINERY AND MILL WORK,
and also all kinds of IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS made to order. Also, SAWING OF LUMBER promptly attended to.
1-1f D. M. WESTON.

FOR KAUAI.
Regular Packet for Nawiliwili and Koloa.
The fast sailing Schooner
EXCEL,
Capt. ANTONIO, will sail for the above Ports each week. Special care will be taken in the delivery of all Freight sent by this packet. The "Excel" will run regularly on the above route. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain, or to
21-1f H. HACKFELD & CO.

A. F. & A. M.
HAWAIIAN LODGE NO. 21. F. & A. M. (under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Gr. Lodge of California), holds its regular meetings on the first Monday of every month, in the third story of Makee & Anthon's brick building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets. Entrance from Queen street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited.
By order of W. M.
24-1f A. FORNANDER, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Capt. Thomas Spencer is my authorized agent to transact all business connected with the H. S. N. Co. during my absence. THE HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
By JNO. T. WRIGHT JR.,
Honolulu, Jan. 18th, 1856. 37-1f Agent.

NOTICE.
ANY PERSON tapping the Government Water Pipes from this date, without a written permission from the Harbor Master, will be prosecuted.
HENRY J. H. HOLDSWORTH,
Honolulu, June, 16, 1855. -6-1f. Harbor Master

HOTELS & C.

NATIONAL DINING SALOON!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING
leased the above establishment, offers to the public

Board and Lodging
Upon the most reasonable terms.
His rooms are well furnished, and the most airy and comfortable of any in the city.

Meals and Refreshments
Furnished at all hours.
The Proprietor hopes, from the superior accommodations of his house, and by unremitting personal attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
THOMAS B. SOMERS.
Honolulu, April 20, 1857. 51-4m

NEW RESTAURANT & COFFEE SALOON.
HERMANN BENSER respectfully informs his friends, and the public of Honolulu in general, that he will open, on the first of February next, a new

RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON,
on King street, opposite the Globe Hotel.
Those who will honor him with their patronage may rest assured that the most strenuous exertions will be made to merit the continuance of their support.
39-1y

LIBERTY HALL
PUBLIC HOUSE Maunakea Street, the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars &c. on hand. A good BOWLING ALLEY, attached to the premises.
2-1y JAMES DAWSON.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE
BILLIARD SALOON,
W. E. CUTRELL, Proprietor.

W. E. CUTRELL would inform the Public that he is now Proprietor of the splendid Billiard Saloon attached to his premises. It will be open day and evening; everything will be conducted on the most approved plan, and Mr. C. pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting to render this Saloon a popular place of resort for all who are inclined to while away an hour in the delightful and healthy exercise of Billiard playing.
The Room will be under the sole charge of Mr. A. J. McDuff, whose present popularity is a sufficient guarantee of his future success in catering in this particular department, for the amusement of the citizens of Honolulu. 39-1f

The White Horse Hotel.
W. M. PEARSON begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made great improvement, on his premises, and that he has now every accommodation for Boarding and Lodging. Rooms to be had, furnished or unfurnished. His Bar will be well supplied with the choicest Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors.
The Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage. 23-1f

National Hotel Billiard Saloon.
THE PROPRIETOR desires to inform his friends that he has rebuilt and entirely refitted the above establishment, with all the latest improvements of the day. Those fond of the gentlemanly recreation of Billiards, will find every thing requisite to their amusement. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Cigars &c.
23-1f JOSEPH BOOTH.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor of the above establishment, would inform his friends and the public, that with his extensive stock of the best brands of Wines and Liquors, new Billiard saloon, Bowling Alleys, and gentlemanly attendants, nothing is left wanting for their comfort and amusement.
22-1y JOSEPH BOOTH.

HOTEL de FRANCE - LAHAINA,
Formerly the Hawaiian Hotel.
THE above old established and well known house has just been repaired and fitted up in a style of superior elegance and taste, which equal any hotel in the group.
The Proprietor, Mr. Eugene Bal, solicits the patronage of his friends, and others visiting Lahaina. The table will be supplied with the best market affords. No pains will be neglected to merit the esteem and good will of patrons.
22-1f EUGENE BAL.

BAY HORSE HOTEL.
G. W. HOUGHTAILING begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has opened the above House, and will be happy to receive any visitors who may give him a call. The best of Liquors, &c., in the market, will be constantly on hand. A BILLIARD TABLE, &c., on the premises. 11-1f

HOTEL De FRANCE - French Hotel.
VICTOR CHANCEREL, Proprietor,
begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made extensive improvements in his hotel premises, that he now has accommodations for parties of every description. Also, attached, a Billiard Saloon, fitted up in superior style. Sleeping Rooms on the premises for families or single gentlemen. The Bar is supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and the proprietor, grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, begs to assure the public that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to them and strangers visiting Honolulu.
P. S Entrance by Fort, Hotel and Union sts. 1f-12

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation. Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, cold and shower Baths. Corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets.
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1853. -1y-19

J. FOX, BAKER AND GROCER, Nuuanu st.
between Hotel and Chaplain sts., Honolulu respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he constantly has on hand a well selected stock of Groceries, best Flour in barrels and 1-4 bags, best Fresh Butter, Cheese, Ham, Rice, Preserves in tins, etc., etc., all of which he offers for sale cheap.
N. B. Best Fresh Bread, 12 Loaves for One Dollar.
Hot Mince, Cranberry, Gooseberry, Apple and Banana Pies, daily. 35-6m

[From the Sydney Empire.]

Meteorology of Australia.

Australia is remarkable, among other things, for the dryness of its climate and the absence of any considerable rivers whatever. This is a fact, I think, not difficult of explanation, and the cause of it, as well as of the general character of the winds and weather, will appear somewhat comprehensible upon examining a map of the world upon which the great systems of winds are laid down, and considering the relation of the latter to the position and general form of the continent of Australia.

It is well known that in the tropical regions of the earth, where the sun is vertical at noon, and the powers of his rays intense, the air becomes so heated, moist, and consequently rarified or buoyant, as actually to rise in an upward current, occasioning heavy rains or storms; but also causing, exactly in the manner of a chimney, great draughts of air or winds to flow in on either side from cooler latitudes. Thus are produced the N. E. and S. W. trade winds, which, commencing about the latitudes of 30 degrees north and south, blow with a gradually increasing temperature and moistness till they meet in the equatorial region of calm, and supply the great upward current there arising. But the air thus collected and heaped up at the equator must, after becoming cooled and dried by its great elevation, overflow and return to those parts of the earth whence it was taken; it is thus a necessary, as well as an ascertained fact, that counter currents of air exist in the regions of the atmosphere above the trade winds, and blowing in the opposite direction to the latter.

Again, on arriving at the latitudes where the trade winds commence, these upper currents indeed descend to the surface, but instead of turning back and affording a direct supply of air for the trade currents, they usually continue their course towards the polar regions. This takes place either on account of the momentum they possess or from some more occult reason; but it is certain that the air of the trade winds is chiefly derived from the upper parts of the atmosphere above the temperate and polar latitudes. As S. W. and N. W. winds are continually or at all events generally blowing towards both poles of the earth, it is evident that the air must be heaped up and overflow at these points also, and that counter N. E. and S. E. currents must generally proceed from them to the latitudes of 30 degrees N. and S., where no doubt they descend and afford the required supplies of air for the trade winds.

The great winds of the globe, when uninterrupted by tracts of land, form in short a great endless chain, or figure of eight (∞), stretching from each side of the equator almost to the poles, and with the connecting or crossing part of the loop resting over the latitudes of 50 degrees, and the winds of the earth, though proverbial for uncertainty and changeableness, are thus found to pursue, in their general course, a circuit of wonderful simplicity and regularity.

Now, to apply these considerations to our particular subject, the main mass of the Australian continent will be found to lie between the parallels of about 15 degrees and 32 degrees of south latitude; and as the trade winds originate somewhat north of the latitude of 30 degrees in the southern hemisphere, it follows that if the great currents of the atmosphere proceed uninterrupted by the presence of land, that S. E. winds will blow off the northern parts of the coast, while N. W. breezes will generally prevail off the south and southeast coasts. There is a tendency for the winds to blow off land at every part, and for the dry upper currents of returned equatorial and polar air to descend into the centre of the continent, and though the disturbing effect of a large tract of sun-heated land may prevent or greatly alter these winds, we may state, at all events, that there is no great current of the atmosphere which in its ordinary course would blow inland and convey aqueous vapor from the neighboring ocean over its surface. The climate would therefore be naturally dry compared with differently situated countries, and what supplies of rain are obtained must depend upon winds of a more local cause and extent.

This explanation gains some force from the fact that dry or rainless districts occur also between the same latitudes in North and South America, and in Northern Africa and Arabia. In the two first instances, viz., Mexico and Peru, the land is indeed high, or in the neighborhood of great mountain chains, and not so strictly comparable with Australia; yet mountains have a great influence in precipitating rain whenever a moist sea wind from any cause blows upon them. The cause of the dryness of these countries, therefore, as indeed is stated by Maury, in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," is that the great trade winds tend in both cases to set off land, whilst no moist wind can arrive in any other direction to afford a supply of rain.

The northern, or desert portion of Africa, is in many respects wonderfully analogous to the continent of Australia, and not only does it lie in almost precisely the same latitudes to the north as Australia does to the south, but its shape is by no means dissimilar. The system of wind upon its surface would, therefore, be just the same as that we have explained in the case of Australia, the dryness of the climate produced being, however, greatly increased from the fact that North Africa is surrounded on most sides by large masses of land. The rainless district of the desert of Sahara extends in fact, between almost the same latitudes, into the neighboring country of Arabia, whence it is even prolonged at rather higher latitudes through the centre of the immense continent of Asia. The cause of the dryness in this last district, bounded on one

side by the range of the Himalaya mountains, and on the other by thousands of miles of continental land reaching far into the polar regions, is different and sufficiently obvious. Several spots in Asia are celebrated for moistness and rain—for instance, Sierra Leone and the heads of the Nile in Asia; but these are in tropical latitudes, and well to indicate the effects of position.

The only exceptions to this theory are the moist tracts of Hindostan, Cochin China, &c., the portion of South America between the parallels of 15 degrees and 32 degrees south latitude, which the river La Plata flows, and these we think, be found to be only exceptions that prove and illustrate the rule. In the former the influence of a very large tract of sun-heated land bounded the north, at about the latitude where the trade winds should commence, by the great chain of Himalaya mountains, is sufficiently powerful to reverse the direction of the trade currents completely during the summer months, thus causing the W. monsoon of the Indian Ocean, which, arriving on the coast loaded with vapor, blows over the whole country, letting fall large but irregular quantities of rain, until it passes completely over the mountains to the north. In the latter, winter, however, a dry N. E. monsoon, equivalent to the ordinary trade wind, blows uninterrupted.

In South America the waters of the great Amazon, which rises within the tropics, are supplied partly by tropical rains, partly by moist S. trade winds, naturally blowing on to a coast placed to receive them. It appears to me that enormous precipitation of rain here, combined with the influence of a large tract of sun-heated land bounded on the west by mountains, and on the east of a coast line trending about N. N. E., can the S. E. winds to extend to a lower latitude than they would otherwise do, and to blow inland in manner of a monsoon (which is known to exist thus causing a large river to rise to the east of great chain of the Andes, in a latitude which would otherwise be nearly rainless.

In our own continent of Australia we find a but isolated mass of land lying almost entirely between these dry latitudes, and possessing more or less considerable mountain chains, but only a low continuous rocky ranges, which in general closely border the east and west coasts. We here all the circumstances which, on the supposition that the great circulation of the atmosphere proceeds uninterrupted, would occasion a dry rainless climate. On the other hand, it does appear as a fact that the northern portions of Australia have sufficient influence, like India, to reverse the trade winds, and create a summer monsoon of any importance; at least none is mentioned as occurring, and the absence of any bounding of mountains like the Himalayas or Andes may count for the fact. It follows, as every one can observe to be the case, that such quantities of as fall on the coast, or in the interior of Australia must be supplied by mere local and accidental winds blowing from seaward, and as the moisture of these is generally quickly precipitated near coast by the only elevated ranges which are to be found in the country, the dryness of the climate must increase as the centre of the continent is approached, until a rainless desert, almost resembling that of Sahara, is all that most probably remains to be found in the very interior.

To confine ourselves now to the S. E. coast of Australia, with which alone we are properly acquainted, we here find, not trade winds or returned trade currents, but a moist, though agreeable N. E. breeze very prevalent during the summer months, and corresponding southwesterly prevailing during the winter months. The N. winds are usually termed the daily sea-breezes; this, in the strict language of meteorology, simply a counter land-breeze during the night, however, is usually almost imperceptible. The counter movement, in fact, takes place, not in other half of the day, but during the other part of the year—that is, in the winter months; and we the propriety of applying the term "monsoon" both these sets of winds. The use of this word is supported also by another reason, viz., that a local sea-breeze should blow directly on land from the E. S. E., while the Sydney sea-breeze blowing from only about three points off the coast (which trends about N. N. E.), are evidently only a portion of a much more general movement of the air. I cannot pretend to assign a reason for this particular N. E. direction.

A moist, monsoon-like wind may then, I think be considered to blow pretty uniformly on the S. E. coast of Australia during the summer months. But these monsoons are not very powerful or decided, and are therefore always liable to interruptions by winds from other quarters. As a matter of observation, I may state that in Sydney the interruption almost always commences during summer months, by a current from the N. W. being an effort, we may suppose, of the ordinary of the latitude, viz., the returned current of trade winds, to establish itself as if the coast of Australia did not exist, but its space were filled by sea.

Both the hot winds and the great thunderstorms of this climate I conceive to be thus occasioned, the difference only being that in the first case N. W. or westerly current, already strongly heated and much dried, meets with no great obstacle but rapidly clears away before it the atmosphere of the coast; while thunderstorms occur when a long continuance of the monsoon or some cause, the air near the coast has become saturated with moisture, producing that oppressive sultry weather so often the precursor of a thunderstorm.

In approaching the coast, the powerful westerly